

# Artificial Intelligence

# Binary Classifiers for Multi-class Classification Problems

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- ✓ Classification: A predictive modeling problem that involves assigning a class label to an example
- ✓ Binary classification: Classification tasks with two classes
- ✓ Multi-class classification: Classification tasks with more than two classes
- ✓ Binary classifiers:
  - ❖ Support Vector Machines
  - ❖ Perceptron
  - ❖ Logistic Regression

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✓ Multi-class classifications problems:

- ❖ Handwritten digit (0, 1, . . . , 9)
- ❖ Image classification ILSVRC2012
- ❖ . . .



✓ Binary classifiers for multi-class classifications problems:

- ❖ One-vs-One
- ❖ One-vs-Rest (One-vs-All)
- ❖ Hierarchical
- ❖ Binary coding



- ✓ One-vs-Rest:
  - ❖ Split a multi-class classification into one binary classification problem **per class**
  - ❖ A binary classifier is trained on each binary classification problem
  - ❖ Predictions are made using the most confident model
  - ❖ Example
    - Three class: sun, moon, star
    - Three binary classification problem
      - Binary Classification Problem 1: sun vs [moon, star]
      - Binary Classification Problem 2: moon vs [sun, star]
      - Binary Classification Problem 3: star vs [sun, moon]

- ✓ Each model predicts a class membership probability (probability-like score)
- ✓ Class index with largest score ( $\text{argmax}$ ) is used to predict a class
- ✓ Common used for Logistic Regression, Perceptron
- ✓ Cons:
  - ❖ Requires one model for each class (issue for large datasets, slow models, or very large numbers of classes)
  - ❖ Scale of confidence values may differ between binary classifiers
  - ❖ Unbalanced distributions between the sets of positives and negatives

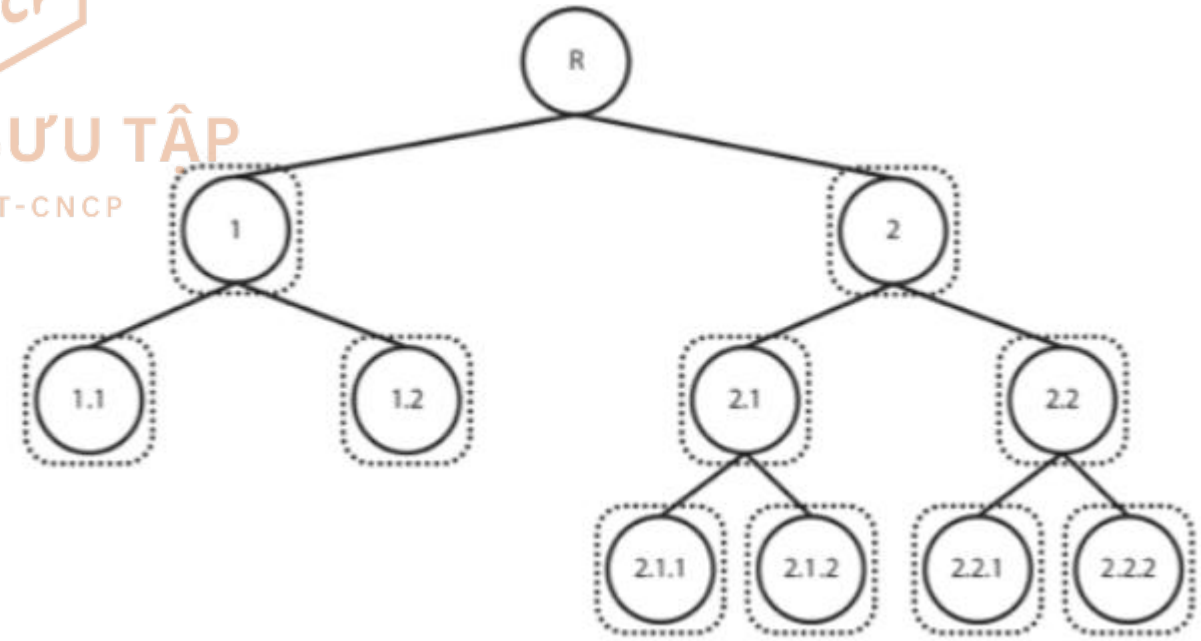
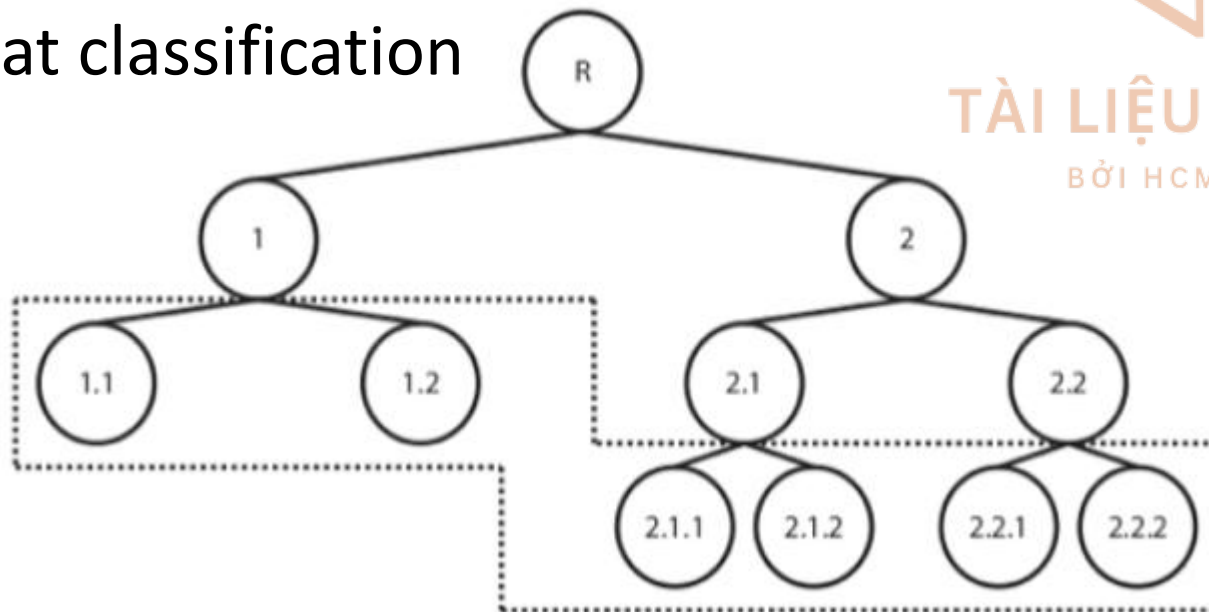
- ✓ One-vs-One:
  - ❖ Split a multi-class classification into one binary classification problem **per each pair of classes**
  - ❖ Fit a binary classifier on each binary classification problem
  - ❖ Example:
    - Three class: sun, moon, star
    - Three binary classification problem
      - Binary Classification Problem 1: sun vs moon
      - Binary Classification Problem 2: sun vs star
      - Binary Classification Problem 3: moon vs star

- ✓ Each data point: classified according to a majority vote
- ✓ If each model predicts a class membership probability: class index with largest sum score (argmax) is predicted the class label
- ✓ Cons:
  - ❖ Number of binary models:  $C*(C-1)/2$ ,  $C$ : # classes
  - ❖ More models than the one-vs-rest
  - ❖ Requires one model for each pair of class (issue for large datasets, slow models, or very large numbers of classes)
  - ❖ Suffers from ambiguities (some regions of input space may receive the same number of votes)



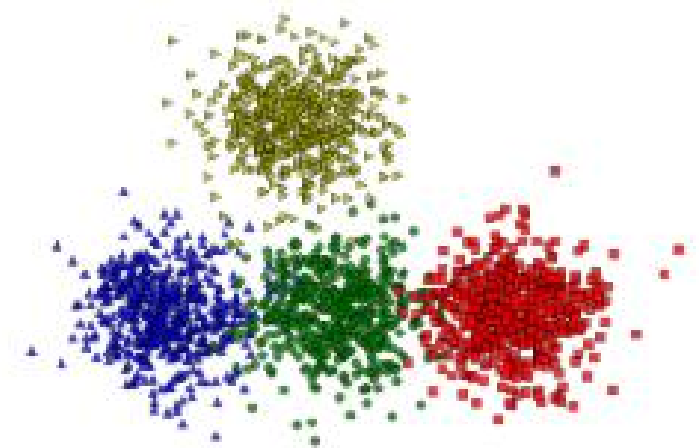
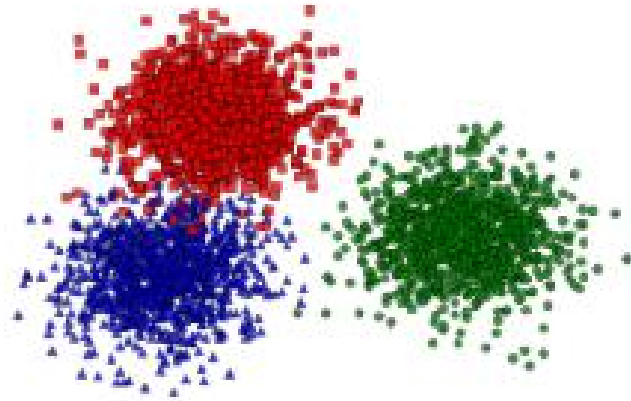
- ✓ Hierarchical classification:
  - ❖ Divide the output space i.e. into a tree
  - ❖ Each parent node is divided into multiple child nodes until each child node represents one class
  - ❖ Example

Flat classification



- ✓ Binary coding:
  - ❖ Encode class label by binary numbers
  - ❖ # binary classifiers =  $\lceil \log_2(C) \rceil$  (C: # classes)  
 $\lceil x \rceil = \text{ceil}(x)$ : smallest integer greater than or equal to x
  - ❖ Least binary classifiers required
  - ❖ What if a bit incorrectly determined?
  - ❖ What if # classes not a power of 2?

✓ Linearly separable data:



## ✓ References

- ❖ <https://machinelearningmastery.com/one-vs-rest-and-one-vs-one-for-multi-class-classification/>
- ❖ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial\\_neural\\_network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_neural_network)

